The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 25. CHICAGO, MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1871. NO. 57.

NEW YORK.

Strong Indications of a Row in the Democratic State Convention.

Criminal Proceedings Against Michael Connolly, City Registrar.

Ingersoll Served with a Summons in a Suit for the Recovery of $6,000,000.

Seizure of Ring Cartoons by Order of Mayor Hall.

Programme for the Reception of the Grand Duke Alexis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GENERAL TRADE.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—General trade in the city has fallen off largely in the past few days, and the sales are simply nothing. Quality of Western and Southern merchants, who have finished their [illegible] Eastern markets, is certain that [illegible] for them; he, however, a fair business [illegible] connected in all departments of trade, and prices remain firm. It is certain that [illegible] to the West crowded a large amount of business into the opening weeks of the season, and even now shipments are pressing their goods forward, without delay, as the railroad companies refuse to name the present low rates of freight except from day to day. The dry goods market has been decidedly inactive since last Monday, but prices continue firm, and top the highest point of the season.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

There are strong indications of a row in the New York Democratic state Convention, at Rochester, on Wednesday next. The Cassidayy party to-day has elected a full set of delegates to the convention, and declare if it is rejected it will bolt the Democratic ticket. The anti-Tammanites will also send a delegation. The temper of the Democracy of the interior is strongly against Tammany, and no nominations will be passed up the convention repudiating and denouncing the Ring. It is understood that Oswald Ottendorfer, editor of the Staats Zeitung, papers in New York, will be selected to head the Democratic state ticket, which is intended to be the strongest ever nominated.

THE RING'S DOINGS.

It is reported, to-night, that suits will be instituted, this week, against Hall, Tweed, and others, to recover back the money stolen by the Ring. It is understood that they will all be arrested, and that they will all be arraigned, and forced to give bail to the amount of over $300,000 worth of his real estate last week. Ingersoll has also been [illegible] his houses and lots his hard cash.

(To the Associated Press.)

Arrived, the City of Paris, City of Bristol, and Tripoli, from Liverpool.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

[illegible] have been instituted against Michael Connolly [illegible] Registrar of Arrears. It is [illegible] stated that he forcibly took papers from parties who refused to pay him money demanded, and [illegible] refuse so to take at real estate, saying he supposed [illegible] reporter, and would not be interviewed [illegible] Grant at the White House, and he would allow no one to disturb conversation of the parties he was engaged with. Some of the papers was destroyed, [illegible] said to be burned them. He [illegible] Will, he PAID [illegible] he use who prospers for advertiser, as to [illegible] Address, with stamp, AGENT, box 2,000, Boston, Mass.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN PERSON, [illegible] to do housework in a small family. Can [illegible] Address 2 P. M. to 4 P. M. at 172 WEST MADISON-ST., [illegible]

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SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK, WASHER AND [illegible] to do housework in a small family. Can [illegible] Address 2 P. M. to 4 P. M. at 172 WEST MADISON-ST., [illegible]

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL, [illegible] to do housework in a small family. Can [illegible] Address 2 P. M. to 4 P. M. at 172 WEST MADISON-ST., [illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

14 MORGAN-ST.—TO RENT, FURNISHED OR [illegible] to gentlemen or single rooms; terms low; [illegible]

19 ELDRIDGE-COURT—A NICELY FURNISHED [illegible] to rent with or without board.

24 [illegible]-ST.—FIRST BOARD; NIGHT COMPOSITOR [illegible] in city; front, $5 per week; rear, $4.

38 and 40 WEST MADISON-ST.—PLEASANT [illegible] to rent, with board; also table. Single rooms [illegible]

47 JACKSON-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH [illegible]

48 LAKE JACKSON-ST.—TO RENT, WITH [illegible] to one or two gentlemen; also single rooms; [illegible] to be seen [illegible] or secondary. J. E. HALSEY.

87 WASHINGTON-ST., OPPOSITE SHERMAN [illegible] to rent, with board; also table. Single rooms [illegible]

172 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—PLEASANT [illegible] to rent, with board; also table. Single rooms [illegible]

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229 WEST LAKE-ST.—PLEASANT [illegible] furnished front room, with first class board [illegible] convenient; terms moderate; [illegible]

274 WABASH-AV.—A LARGE FRONT ROOM [illegible] with board, suitable for gentlemen and wife [illegible] Also, single rooms; terms low.

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395 WEST MADISON-ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS [illegible] with board for two, to a private family.

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MADISON HOUSE, 19 AND 21 WEST MADISON-ST. [illegible] to rent; gentlemen; $5.50 to $6.00 per week. [illegible]

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AGENTS WANTED.

A GENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, FOR [illegible] A ten of the best selling articles in the world; [illegible] Every family will buy; profits large; [illegible] to make or no charge; circulars free. Address [illegible]

A GENTS WANTED—$10 A MONTH; EXPENSES [illegible] to sell our Chromo Prints. Address [illegible]

A GENTS WANTED—$66 A MONTH AND

The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible] Published by Mail

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[illegible] $3 00 [illegible] $1 50

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1871.

MR. HOYNE'S SPEECH.

The Hon. Thos. Hoyne, we are glad to say, is one of the most enlightened and conscientious men in the Democratic party, or, for that matter, in any party. It has been our fortune to co-operate with him and also to oppose him in our political action, at different times, and we have always found occasion to respect him in either situation. Hence, it is a pleasure to us to hold an argument, or a controversy, with him on the tariff question and the attitude of the Republican party of Illinois in reference thereto.

Mr. Hoyne agrees with us, or we with him, that a protective tariff is part delusion, part fraud, and wholly injurious to the country which adopts it. It is a delusion to large numbers of people who are daily deluded by it with the cheering cry, for if those people were required to pay directly into the Public Treasury the same sums of money which they pay indirectly to the protected classes, and could then see the same money appropriated as necessary to pay B. B. Ward, in John A. Griswold, to the American Screw Company, to the Onondaga Salt Company, and to the rest of them, they would overturn, such an injurious system in the very first election for members of Congress after its real operations and effects were thus exposed to them. On the part of those who maintain the corps of lobbyists at Washington to keep up this system it is a fraud—just as barefaced as though they were besieging the public Treasury for direct appropriations, instead of indirect opportunities to levy taxes on the people for their own benefit. It is injurious to the whole country in that it requires a larger expenditure of labor to attain the same result. The fact that the people would obtain a greater number of woollen blankets for a given amount of their own labor, if the prohibitory duty upon foreign blankets were removed, is a reason why the duty is demanded; and, since this is a type of the whole system, we are justified in saying that it is injurious to the country as a whole.

But Mr. Hoyne's charge is a distinction against the Republicans of Illinois, because, as he alleges, they have not attacked this system with sufficient vehemence in their platform, and against THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE because it supports that platform. We are very sorry for us to resent "Your brother." The latest national exposition of the faith of the Democratic party on the tariff question is the address of their Congressional Committee. Will Mr. Hoyne point out to us the passage or paragraph in that address which attacks the present tariff, either vehemently or otherwise? Will he indicate the passage in the last Democratic National platform that expresses any dissatisfaction with the duties levied for Incidental Protection? But we suppose he will say that the Democratic members of Congress are generally opposed to that doctrine, and that the Republicans are generally in favor of it. The latest action of the two houses on that question was on the bills to repeal the duties on coal and salt. One of those bills passed the House of Representatives by a three-fourths majority, shortly before the recent adjournment of Congress, went to the Senate and was talked to death by Democratic Senators from Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia. When the new Congress assembled the same bill was repassed, together with one to repeal the duty on salt, and, after considerable delay in Congress from Pennsylvania offered an amendment repealing the duties on tea and coffee—a measure intended to kill the bill, and so understood by everybody. And for this amendment every Democratic member voted except Gen. Kerr, Marshall, and, perhaps, a few others, voted. Through the diligent efforts of Mr. Hale, a Republican member from Maine, the obnoxious and fatal amendment was afterward obtained off, so that the two bills went to the Senate on their merits, and are now on the calendar ready to be taken up and passed. It was certainly most appropriate for the Republican State Convention to endorse and commend those two bills which are now pending, and which embody the principle, also recited in the platform, that a further reduction of taxes is required, and that in effecting such reduction "regard should be had to relief of the people from burdens which, while it adds little to the revenues of the country, taxes unjustly the labor and productive interests." Whenever any Democratic Convention shall pass a more intelligent or more pointed resolution on the tariff question, we shall not be slow to chronicle the fact.

ALDERMANIC ETIQUETTE.

Our city has been visited by a patron, or the whole (or it may have been only a very numerous committee), of the Cincinnati Common Council. The visitors have been in some sense the guests of our city's Board of Aldermen. In driving, they disavowed any intention of participating in a grand Aldermanic spree, declaring that they came in a purely business way, to examine our institutions, and profit as best they might by their observations. But as we can learn, the local committee took them at their word, showed them around the city with becoming assiduity, and let them depart in peace, sober but no less sober, than they came. Some complaint has been made in the Cincinnati papers because the visit was not made the occasion of a grand, prolonged Aldermanic feed; and the Chicago board is pronounced inhospitable because it did not keep its guests well soaked during the period of their sojourn among us. Now, we are not writing in behalf of the committee of entertainment, but, for all that, we have no doubt that that committee would have preferred a prolonged carouse with the Cincinnati Aldermen, but were deterred from that by the best of motives—by a sense of the public purpose. There is a small allowance each year which is, probably, sufficient for the proper entertainment of official visitors, who come in their official capacity, and hereafter the Board of Aldermen prohibits our Aldermen from going, under any circumstances. Chicago is visited each year by so many distinguished personages, many of whom come in an official capacity, that the $10,000 per annum devoted to the entertainment of such is easily exhausted without investing any great proportion of it in champagne and partridges. Besides, the visitors, whom we would think it a real honor to entertain, do not set so high a value upon the quality of entertainment usually furnished for public banquets as Mr. Si Keck of the Cincinnati party evidently does—for we find it in the Cincinnati Gazette that at the dinner at the Sherman House, shortly after the arrival of the expedition, "Si Keck, with characteristic emphasis, said the whole thing was disgraceful, unprecedented, and very different from the proverbial princely hospitality of Cincinnati."

Now, if the information will afford Mr. Si Keck any satisfaction, we can inform him that Chicago does not, as a municipal corporation, pride herself upon her "princely hospitality," unless it be princely hospitality to entertain champagne, purging boned turkey, and pouring ice cream about promiscuously, at other people's expense, as in Mr. Si Keck's vocabulary it doubtless does mean. If there is anything more humiliating than a municipal corporation [illegible] than Aldermanic debauch [illegible] "humbug" [illegible] was not since he [illegible] Cincinnati [illegible] the years

try, and carousing in Cincinnati, for instance, at Cincinnati's expense. If they should stray so far out of the beaten track of travel, for pleasure or business, as to visit the metropolis of Southern Ohio, we beg the princely denizens thereof to send them home as strangers as they went, even though catawba wine may be cheaper and dinner than small beer.

If any stray board of any sort should turn up at any city, representing themselves as being an official delegation from Chicago, in search of, free trippers and liquor, we beg the authorities of such city not to harbor them or get them drunk on our account, as we cannot be depended upon to pay any debts of their contracting.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION ON SHIP-BUILDING.

The National Commercial Convention seems to have outlived its usefulness, if it ever had any, and degenerated into a lobby to resolve, in the name of the commercial community, that Congress ought to approve this or that job, and expend from the National Treasury certain millions of dollars to please the speculators and adventurers who want to be enriched at the public cost. A remarkable illustration of this degeneracy was shown at the last convention in the report of the Committee on American Ship-Building and Navigation. This report reviews "the present depressed and unsatisfactory condition of ocean transportation and traffic," carefully avoids the mention of the one great cause of the extinction of that commerce, and which alone prevents its revival; informs the country that Mr. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, will in his next report present to Congress a measure for the revival of our commerce and marine; and this mighty plan of the Secretary the committee endorses in advance. The convention adopted the report of the committee, and directed that it be presented in memorial form to Congress. Now, it would be a little more satisfactory had the committee stated how they knew Secretary Robeson was going to recommend any plan, and how it was that they were prepared in advance to adopt it and recommend it to Congress. Has the Secretary promised to recommend to Congress some plan prepared for him by the lobby? or has he given the lobby to understand that he will recommend something which they have adopted? Whose plan is it?

There is but one obstacle to ship-building in the United States, and that is the cost of materials. That cost is mainly the taxes on the materials were removed, there would be an immediate revival of ship-building, especially in iron steamships. The removal of these taxes is the only legislation which is needed. That is now the purpose of the Secretary and lobbies, nor is that the plan to be proposed by Secretary Robeson. Such a plan would cost the government nothing, and would involve the loss of no revenue. Private, and not public, benefit, however, is the end sought by all Secretary and protrap drevies, including that of the Secretary of the Navy. We think that when the time comes it will be found that the plan is an old acquaintance. It will be found to be a subsidy, or bounty, or gratuity, or something of that sort to harbor them or get them drunk on our account, as we cannot be depended upon to pay any debts of their contracting.

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THE TIDAL WAVE BUSINESS.

The tidal wave which it has been predicted will sweep over Florida on the 9th of this month, has already done its work, so far as inundation of the country is concerned. We have already shown that later phenomena assigned as its cause will not bear to be considered seriously. The moon is in her apogee, and near her last quarter, giving a tide of but about 67 per cent of the average. But the New Orleans *Picayune* has got hold of a correspondent who graphically describes cross and effects in a column and a half of its largest type. It seems that Encke's comet will graze the earth in it future elliptical orbit; and from the instant the point of contact being ascertained between the Indian Ocean and the Himalayan Mountains.

It is expected that the comet will "knock down a few little mountains in Northern India, while it drags its vapory appendage across the map of China," readjusting the distribution of land and water on this side of the world.

It is a pity to spoil such a pretty piece of scientific calculation as is involved in the above, but we must tell the truth at all hazards on the faith of those who can swallow it. But the truth must be told.

1. Encke's comet will not collide with the earth, according to the prediction, and it is from it it should:

2. The weight of Encke's comet is not known to certainty, but we have good reason to believe that, if it were to strike the earth, all would weigh much less than a single ton if it could be brought under the scales. Professor Challis of Cambridge, England, is of opinion that would enter from collision with such a mass, but the imaginings above referred to far overtax the largest possible reality.

We are justified in saying that the earth has collided with a great many comets, without the slightest perceptible effect. Many of these comets have been mainly the dailies on which and the heads of the moderate [illegible] would they have moreover easily satisfied themselves that, if there were no very [illegible] Atlantic cities, charges for freights, insurance, and passage would be reduced to a [illegible] per cent.

Now, there are 40,000,000 of people in the United States, and supposing $5,000,000 out of this number to be engaged in the business of writing letters, then the annual tax levied on the masses for this purpose would be $200,000,000. Allowing the postage stamps, envelopes, and stamping of prices, will aggregate $50,000,000, so nearly as we can get at the whole revenue collected from all the 5,000,000 annually imposed and consumed in the business.

Again, let any one select an article of wearing apparel—such as a hat, a coat, a pair of boots or shoes—such an article as the woman of the country will be apt to purchase—and then compare the price during the year 1870 with that of 1871, and the price at which it could be sold in the absence of a tax. Let the comparison be made, and the result will be that the difference in price for the quantity requisite for the consumption of the people of the United States is not thirty millions of females in the United States, and if we suppose one hat to be worn for two years, requires a check each winter, then the tax levied on these articles would be $30,000,000 per annum, or nearly the amount [illegible] $40,000,000 of hats and caps annually imported into, and consumed in, the United States.

Taking these facts into consideration it is not difficult to understand why the friends of high protective duties talk so freely about the heavy burdens of taxation which they would take up in the shape of [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

BERLIN.

Rumored French Alliances.

Distribution of Moneys Paid by France.

Assembly of German Catholics at Mayence.

Persecution of the Jews.

The Labor Troubles—Local Incidents.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

BERLIN, Sept. 16.

As a check against the late alliance of Ischl, Gastein, and Salzburg, the report runs that Thiers has effected a plan for an alliance on the one hand with Russia, and on the other with the United States, and that he hopes yet to draw Italy into an alliance. It is with the same end in view (of defeating the German-Austrian alliance) that he is reported as about to send Dronyn de l'Huys as Ambassador to Vienna. In the coming (proposed) meeting of Thiers and the Crown Prince of Russia (a decided enemy of Germany) on the Norman coast, the French are said to see a revenge for Gastein, if not for Sedan.

In the meantime Thiers will have enough to do to withstand the plots of the Right, who, at the National Assembly is about to adjourn till December, are zealously laboring to rid all the committees filled by the Left of their own color, and so to be able to neutralize the work of the Executive during the vacation, and to undermine the present Ministry.

Since the payments from the French are coming in, and the government is busied with applying them, there has been an opportunity to determine the numbers and locality of the Germans who have been driven out of France. The whole number is 48,623, among whom 8,866,668 thalers are to be divided. Of these the Prussians, 14,480 in number, are to receive 1,203,794 thalers; the Bavarians, 2,400, to receive 262,280; the Saxons, 4,435, to receive 63,990; the Wurtemburgers, 1,425, to receive 401,289; the Badenese, 4,376, to receive 396,162; the Hessians, 3,922, to receive 326,970, and, finally, the citizens of the other nineteen States, 1,232, to receive 131,886.

After the evacuation of the Departments of the Seine, Seine-and-Oise, and Seine-and-Marne, and the return of the Second and Twenty-second Divisions, there will still remain on French territory 80,000 German troops.

In the military journals of Prussia there is a little discussion going on over the organization of the outlook as part of the military science. The object of the study the unsafety and dishonesty of the present frontal arrangement.

At a general assembly of the German speaking Catholics, numbering some 1,500 priests, is now being held in Mayence, the chief object of which is to organize the Church against the new Dollinger movement, and to battle against liberalism and rationalism. The rolling call among them is Archbishop Keteler, of Mayence, who, in his great opening speech, which lasted two hours, severed the Jesuits because in a merciless style. He accused the spirit of continually preaching against the Infallibility, which, while it holds itself infallible in a far wider sense [illegible] He also opposes the political doctrine, or, rather, the intention of committing suicide. He had been in love with a young lady who refused to marry him on account of his youth; this was the cause of the attempt. Some fishermen and fruit dealers who had their stand in the neighborhood, and observed the performance, procured a boat and some hooks, by the aid of which they succeeded in a little while in fishing him out. The scene was one of intense anxiety and interest for the crowd of spectators, who were anxious at first to know whether he could be found at all; then to know whether he was dead, and when they learned he was not, whether he could be brought to his senses again. After the fishermen had held him upsy-turvy the first until the water had prettily well dripped on out of him, and the blood began to flow, and commenced showing signs of life, several physicians arrived, and proceeding with the medicament, relieved the anxiety of the people, to whom the whole affair had been like the successive acts of a drama.

Another more serious tragedy occurred yesterday evening, where a house in Oranian street—that in which the Odtoes is kept—was being repaired. The workmen had taken out a part of the under walls in order to remove the large cornerstone fronting on the street. Suddenly, the whole of the inner walls fell together, making a fearful crash, which summoned the people from all the surrounding neighborhood. It was a long time, even with the aid of the firemen, before the heaps of bricks, mortar, broken furniture, and other wrecks that had fallen down, could be sufficiently removed to learn anything of the victims buried beneath. During all this time the anxiety of those who supposed their friends were buried under the mass, and the great rush of the curious crowds who would not be kept back, gave occasion to a hand-to-hand fight with the police, which came very near taking the dimensions of a first-class riot. Fortunately, only three persons were killed and a few more injured; but the affair makes almost as great a sensation as the explosion in New York harbor, such occurrences being very rare here, and the responsible causes being subject to the severest penalties.

A curious theft was perpetrated here a few days ago. A boy came to the city with a drove [illegible] sheep, which he was trying to sell at the gate. At the business scene—a rather public one, and the dealers were not accustomed to treat with such a personality, the boy was arrested and brought before the police-master. He said he found the sheep in a pasture without an owner, and that they might not be shepherdless he took charge of them; but that becoming tired of guarding them on the commons he concluded to sell them.

PRISON PHILANTHROPY.

Dr. Wines and the French Academy—His Projects Criticized and Rejected.

PARIS (Sept. 1) Correspondence of the New York Journal of Commerce.

The *Journal Officiel* to-day gives a report of the proceedings of the Academy of Moral and Political Sciences at its meeting on 23 September which I partly translate. M. Paul Boiteau was in the chair. M. Joseph Garnier, M. Magnet's absence, acts as Secretary) read to the academy a letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, inviting the academy favorably to receive Dr. Wines, Secretary of the National Association of the United States for Penitentiary Reform. Dr. Wines has been appointed by the Government of the United States to organize an International Congress to study questions of Penitentiary reform and to report upon the same to the Government, but, the President asked him to address the academy. Thereupon Dr. Wines read two notes written in French. The first treated of the object of the mission confided to him, and the scheme of the congress of which the United States Government took the initiative. The second contained a history of the circumstances which led the United States Government to propose the meeting of this congress, and a summary of the principles which it seemed to him ought to be adopted as the basis of the deliberations of this congress.

M. Faustin Helie thanked Dr. Wines for his interesting communication, and begged him to be good enough to explain to the academy the exact meaning of one of the articles of the Cincinnati scheme, namely, that which declares that the various organizations will not come to an understanding in the name of the whole of the friends, and should the projected coalition prove a failure six sets of delegates will clamor for admission to the State Convention.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 30.

The activity in the local money market is gradually increasing. The demand from the country for currency keeps up, and obliges some of the banks not to discontinue ordering from New York. In some of the grain districts, and particularly along the Burlington Railroad, where there is a heavy movement of grain, some of the country banks are asking their correspondents here for re-discounts. The most of the banks here are tolerably well supplied with loanable funds just at present, and are meeting the demand of all who are entitled to accommodation, but there is a large amount of money locked up in grain, and if it refuses that it is scarcer than a week ago.

In the stock market there is less money offered than a week ago, and 1 per cent per month has been asked in some cases, though 10 per cent per annum is the general rate. The supply of money for investment in mortgages is also diminished. Loans on first-class improved real estate are still to be had in sums over $5,000, at 8 per cent in some instances, but 9 per cent is also demanded in other cases, and 10 per cent is considered the outside figure. Loans are hard to get money at 5 per cent.

Exchange was rather weak to-day at 1-10 discount for sales between banks. At the counter bankers sell at par and buy at ¼ discount.

The Manager of the Clearing House furnishes the following exhibit of the business of his office for the week ending September 30:

Days.	Clearings.	Balances.
Sept. 25	$2,563,758.94	$367,062.55
" 26	2,611,651.38	387,033.84
" 27	2,651,651.38	387,033.84
" 28	2,651,651.38	387,033.84
" 29	3,300,092.97	482,095.53
" 30	2,651,651.38	387,033.84
Total	$17,561,852.31	$2,597,294.48
Last week	15,716,171.78	2,130,364.91
Same time 1870	11,645,961.16	1,570,674.50
Same time 1869	10,000,000.00	1,350,000.00

The following is a quotation of the prices selling government bonds and local stocks in the market, the figures are furnished by Lunt, Preston & Kean, bankers, 47 Clark street:

GOVERNMENTS.	Buying.	Selling.
Sixes, 1881	119¾	119¾
5-20s, 1862, large	113¾	113¾
5-20s, 1862	113¾	113¾
5-20s, 1864	113¾	113¾
5-20s, 1865, old	113¾	113¾
5-20s, 1867, January and July	114¼	114¾
5-20s, 1868, January and July	114¼	114¾
10-40s, large	114¼	114¾
10-40s, small	113	113¾
7-30s, August, currency 6's	114¼	114¾
U. S. new 5 per cent loan (gold)	100	100⅛
Northern Pacific 7-30s	105	105⅛
Union Pacific Railroad bonds, 6s	90	91
Central Pacific Railroad bonds, 6s	89	90
Cook County 7s	101	102
Cook County 5s	90	92
Gold and gold coupons	114¾	114¾
Silver	113¾	114¼
LAND WARRANTS AND SCRIP.	*Buying.*	*Selling.*
160s, new	130	135
160s, war of 1812	90	95
160s, war of 1813	90	95
Agricultural College land scrip	1700	1750

The following were telegraphic quotations to-day:

GOLD IN NEW YORK.		
Opening a. m.	114⅜	114⅜
10:30 a. m.	114⅜	114⅜
11:30 a. m.	114⅜	114⅜
12:30 p. m.	114⅜	114⅜
SECURITIES IN LONDON—10:30 A. M.		
Consols		91⅞@92⅜
LATER.		
New York, Sept. 30.—Gold firm, closing at 114⅜@114⅝. Loans, 6@7 per cent. Sterling dull to-day to 7 per centpremium. Exports to-day were $143,000; for the week $360,000.		
Boston, Sept. 30.—Gold firm and steady.		
Stocks opened firm, but after the first call declined slightly. Lake Shore has been the feature, selling 10 points higher. Closing prices were steady and higher. The market closed dull and strong.		

The following are the first call dealings at the Stock Exchange:

Boston & Albany	125
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	114¾
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	114¾
Chicago & Northwestern	84
Chicago & Northwestern preferred	91
Chicago & Rock Island	107
Cleveland & Pittsburg	97
Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati	120
Hannibal & St. Joseph	30
Michigan Central	114
Michigan Southern	85
New York Central	114
Ohio & Mississippi	30
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago	114
Toledo & Wabash	57
Toledo, Wabash & Western	57
Western Union Telegraph	81

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY EVENING, Sept. 30.

The following are the receipts and shipments for produce at this point for the past two and four hours:

	1871.	1870.	1871.	1870.
Flour, bbls	2,000	6,000	6,000	8,000
Wheat, bu	122,000	20,000	261,000	13,000
Corn, bu	119,000	70,000	88,000	29,000
Oats, bu	90,000	50,000	97,000	17,000
Rye, bu	12,000	14,000	3,000	2,000
Barley, bu	107,000	41,000	31,000	1,000
Grass seed, lbs	10,000	60,000	10,000	1,000
Flax seed, lbs	30,000	20,000	20,000	1,000
Broom-corn, lbs	11,000	25,000	10,000	1,000
Provisions, lbs	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Beef, bbls		15		150
Pork, bbls		20		200
Pork, lbs	9,000	4,000	41,000	6,000
Tallow, lbs	20,000	1,000		
Butter, lbs	10,000	2,000	1,000	6,000
Live hogs, No	1,140	345	1,265	1,171
Cattle, No	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Sheep, No	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Whisky, bbls	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Highwines, bbls	200	200	200	200
Lard, lbs	40,000	20,000	40,000	20,000
Potatoes, bu	2,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Lumber, m ft	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Shingles, m	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Lath, m	500	500	500	500
Salt, bbls	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

The following were the receipts and shipments of brose stuffs and stock for the past week, and for corresponding weeks ending as dated:

RECEIPTS.	Sept. 30.	Sept. 23.	Oct. 1.
	1871.	1871.	1870.
Flour, brls	16,000	17,000	46,000
Wheat, bu	631,000	729,000	275,000
Corn, bu	1,171,000	919,000	760,000
Oats, bu	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Rye, bu	12,000	14,000	3,000
Barley, bu	107,000	41,000	31,000
Hogs, No	10,000	10,000	10,000
Cattle, No	1,000	1,000	1,000

SHIPMENTS.	Sept. 30.	Sept. 23.	Oct. 1.
	1871.	1871.	1870.
Flour, brls	6,000	6,000	8,000
Wheat, bu	261,000	13,000	13,000
Corn, bu	88,000	29,000	29,000
Oats, bu	97,000	17,000	17,000
Rye, bu	3,000	2,000	2,000
Barley, bu	31,000	1,000	1,000
Hogs, No	1,265	1,171	1,171
Cattle, No	1,000	1,000	1,000

The following were the closing prices:

	Sept. 30.	Sept. 23.	Oct. 1.
Flour, per brl	$5 45@5 75	$5 00@5 50	$5 00@5 50
Wheat No. 2 fall	1 30@1 31	1 30	1 19
Wheat No. 2 red	1 29¾@1 30	1 29	1 19
Corn, No 2	47¾@ 47⅝	46¾@ 47	46¾@ 47
Oats, No 2	35 @ 35⅛	34⅝@ 34¾	34⅝@ 34¾
Rye, No 2	72 @ 73	71 @ 72	71 @ 72
Barley, No. 2	68¾@ 69	68¾@ 69	68¾@ 69
Pork, per brl	18.00	$18.25@ 18.50	20.00
Lard	11¼@ 11¾	11¼@ 11¾	12¾@ 12¾
Dressed hogs	6¾@ 7	6¾@ 7	7¾@ 7¾
Short ribs	9¾@ 9¾	9¾@ 9¾	11¾@ 11¾
Hogs	5 50@6 00	5 50@6 00	6 00@6 25
Cattle	3 00@5 00	3 00@5 00	3 00@5 00

The following quotations were made by the Board of Trade to-day:

	Cash.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Year.
Wheat, No. 2 spring	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 30
Wheat, No. 2 fall	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 30	1 30
Wheat, No. 2 red	1 29¾	1 29¾	1 29¾	1 29¾	1 29¾
Corn, No. 2	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾	47¾
Oats, No. 2	35	35	35	35	35
Rye, No. 2	72	72	72	72	72
Barley, No. 2	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾	68¾
Pork, per brl	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00	18.00
Lard	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼
Short ribs	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾

The following were the closing prices for grain and fourth class, and 10c per barrel on flour, will take place on Monday in all Board points. A total of three grain charters were reported to-day, which will carry out 21,000 bu wheat, 85,000 bu corn, and 10,000 bu barley. These vessels were chartered to arrive, to carry out 30,000 bu wheat, and 85,000 bu corn; and one, to carry out barley. They may not be here till late in the week.

Provisions were rather less active, with little change in prices. There was a moderate demand for mess pork to fill expiring contracts, and for consumption, and well-known brands were steady. Lard was in moderate request at former prices. Meats were also quiet. Sales were reported for 2,000 lbs dry salted shoulders, 7½@7¾c for short clear, and 9¾c for short ribs. Bacon meats quoted at 9¾c for short clear; 8¾c for long clear; 9¾c for short clear bacon hams at 12½c; 11½c for sugar-cured hams; 12½c for canvassed hams; and 11½@12c for extra canvassed hams. Tallow is nominal at 7½@7¾c. Sales were reported of 550 brls mess pork at $18.25; 1,250 brls do at $18.12½; 500 brls do at $18.25; 500 brls do at $18.37½; 500 brls do, seller January, at $13.00; 500 brls do, seller January, at $18.25; 200 lbs lard at 9¼c; 900 lbs do, seller December, at 9¾c; 75 tcs meats at 9¾c; 60,000 lbs shoulders at 6¾c.

There was a fair shipping demand, and holders were generally firmer in their views, especially on brands most usually inquired for, which have advanced 50c @ $1 per brl within the past three days. The general market is fully 25c@75c per brl higher, owing to greatly lessened low cost and freight offers, and the advance in wheat here. Spring extras sold at $4.65@5.00, and white winters at $5.00@5.25. Sales include the following: White Winter Extra, 200 brls at $5.00; Winter Extra, 200 brls at $4.75; 150 brls at $4.80; 100 brls Prioress, at $5.25; 300 brls at $5.00. Red Winter Extras and Fancies, 200 brls at $4.75; 100 brls at $4.80; 500 brls do at $4.85; 100 brls Minnesota at $5.75; 100 brls Spring Superfine, $3.00; 100 brls Free State, $4.00; 100 brls at $4.10; 100 brls at $4.15; 100 brls at $4.20; 100 brls at $4.25; 100 brls Prioress, 100 brls Crosset's, and 500 brls at $5.00; 150 brls at $5.25; 100 brls at $5.50; 100 brls Spring Superfines—300 brls at $5.25@5.75; 100 brls at $5.50. Rye Flour is quiet and steady. Total, 6,700 brls. Also, 10 tons bran at $13.00 delivered, and 10 tons do at $13.00 on track.

Wheat averaged 1½c lower, and was less steady, but moderately active at the decline, for public deliveries, and the speculative demand for cash wheat higher; but private telegrams reported it as unchanged, and those of yesterday afternoon stated that it was unchanged since then to the last mail. Anticipated receipts were light and short of the demand, which caused a firm feeling, and prices advanced about 1c per bu. Receipts were light, and the demand from Thursday evening with about all sold. The receipts were light, and the demand from Thursday evening with about all sold. The receipts were light, and the demand from Thursday evening with about all sold. The

ANOTHER NEW DEPARTURE.

Last Services in the Old Second Presbyterian Church.

History of the Edifice from its Inception to To-Day.

Interesting Sermon by Rev. R. W. Patterson, D. D.

A New Church to be Erected at a Cost of $140,000.

The rapidity of the growth of this city would seem to be so excessive, these days, as to be almost unnoticeable; daily improve it upon us. The disappearance of one building of note after another, in the more central part of the city, to make room for the raising of one more suitable to commercial needs, is one of the indications of it. A day or two ago attention was made to the old Dearborn School, now no longer existing. Now the obituary of the Second Presbyterian Church, situated on the corner of Washington street and Wabash avenue, appears. Yesterday, for the last time, services were held in the old church edifice, and what by the old building is dead; decomposition will soon set in. In the following, however, nothing was to be said by the Reverend Dr. Patterson, who was ordained and installed pastor of the church, on its profession of their faith in Christ, besides the accession to our membership by letter. And many baptisms of children and adults. And the substantial property-holdings and neat, Christian liberality of the people, all of which are a credit to any part of it least a good proportion of our readers are familiar. The building was pointed in black, and the roof in red. At that time other and building material were very cheap and the lumber was the cost of, with bell and organ for the enjoyment of the people. At that time very few streets were improved, even to the extent of the building, the congregation worshipped in a frame structure on Clark street, on the site now occupied by the Court House. The congregation the original Presbyterian Church of Chicago. Petitions called to the pulpit, which he has occupied for a period of nearly thirty years. Of this will have their origin, as the ordinances of their own to, and faith in a first years, younger brethren. In the list of those who have been received into the church, from the time of the building, 640 Senator Trumbull, Judges Higgins, Drummond, Lawrence, Goodrich, Scammon, Blodgett, and Rev. John Waddell. Many other well-known names appear.

THE NEW CHURCH.

The present building will probably be sold, but should a satisfactory sum not be offered for it the congregation will not be driven in the meantime to a poor church on the corner of Twentieth street and Wabash avenue, which they have purchased, and expect to be built for a front of fifty feet. The lot is 100 feet deep, and will cover almost the entire lot, if it should be found necessary. The church is to be of brick, and will cost, including furniture, $140,000. The building committee consists of Messrs. Hall, Wheeler, Hall, Hitchcock, Hall, and Cheney. The architect is to be selected. It is known as "to-day," and he is expected to have the plans ready for the inspection of the congregation at their next meeting, which will be held on Wednesday evening next. The lecture room will be completed in time for the meeting. The basement will be used for Sunday-school purposes, and will be divided into rooms for the infant class, the primary class, and the classes of more advanced pupils. The infant class will be under the charge of Mrs. Ruliah Wright, Mr. and Mrs. John High, Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Cheney, Mrs. Hitchcock, Mrs. Gardner, Miss Esther John C. Williams, William H. Brown, and Messrs. F. Mather, Wheeler, and Hitchcock. In the place that have been left vacant by many such noble workers and pillars of the church, there will be found others, and life-long service in the church. But the building, when completed, will be a handsome grace and strong characters with this house of God, and will be a place where many will be glad to come to worship with us, and sit humbly and devotedly beside us in the house of God. The congregation is known that their worship has only begun, and that they will be found in the future, as in the past, from their earnest devotion to the cause of Christ in their vicinity.

The services yesterday were largely attended, perhaps to the more so on account of the presence of the pastor, who spoke in his familiar and homelike walks before their accustomed places of worship. The services were of the usual character. After the usual preliminaries, the pastor, the Rev. R. W. Patterson, read a portion of the Scriptures, and made a prayer. The singing of the congregation was led by a choir, of which Mr. Hall is the leader. The choir is composed of Messrs. Hall, Hitchcock, and Cheney, and Misses Hall, Cheney, and Gardner. The hymns were selected from the collection of Messrs. Sankey and Bliss, and were sung to the tune of "Ortonville." The text was from the 4th chapter of John, twenty-first to twenty-third verses, inclusive. The central had always been full of life, and had been continually misrepresented by the world. The condition in which it is left was not to be believed that worship, which is not to be believed that worship, which is not to be believed that worship, which is